

**MUMEYA**  
Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of Photographic  
Work done in latest styles  
also Passport Photos.  
Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs a Speciality.  
No. 81, Queen's Road Central.  
TEL. 254.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
WEEK DAY.)

Contains 108 Weeks News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.

Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$12.  
per annum.

No. 18,915.

號一月八年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1917.

已丁未年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TEL. 616.



ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1911. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS**  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.  
**SUNDAYS**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

### NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

### SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALFRED BUILDINGS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office—  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order  
representing Bank Notes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREY, SON,**  
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVER ISSUED UNDER  
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

## The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM  
NORTH CHINA.

AS THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE  
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$1.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong  
\$17.00 to all other ports.

By 11:00 a.m. every morning.  
WYLLIE & CO. LTD. HONGKONG.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.

### DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.  
COME AND INSPECT  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

## BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATTINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

## THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1885

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

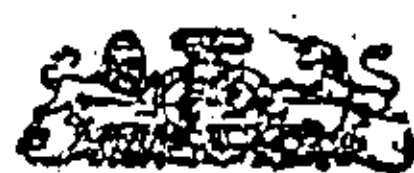
STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912



## WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

IS NOT ONLY A  
CERTAIN CURE

FOR

## PRICKLY HEAT

BUT IS ALSO

An Invaluable Preparation for Preventing and Relieving

SUNBURN, FRECKLES AND ALL IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

50 cts. and \$1 Per Bottle.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 450.  
Shipyards, Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912

WONG PING WA, Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —  
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —  
AGENTS:—  
SUTHERLAND & SUTHERLAND  
— TELEPHONE NO. 212 —  
— TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK"

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Lads' rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day, m.e.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful"  
P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to

## "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE  
IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

## THE OFFENSIVE BEGUN.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

BRITISH ATTACK IN BELGIUM AND  
GAIN FIRST OBJECTIVES.

ATTACK SATISFACTORILY  
PROGRESSING.

London, July 31.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—

In conjunction with the French  
operating on our left, we attacked  
at 3.30 this morning on a wide front  
to the north of the Tys River.

The Allies captured their first  
objectives on the whole front attack-  
ed, and it is reported that they are  
satisfactorily progressing at all  
points.

A considerable number of prisoners  
have already been taken.

### BIGGEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-  
quarters telegraphs:—

The tension of the past few days  
snapped at three o'clock this morn-  
ing. Everyone knew what the  
tremendous artillery duels portended,  
but the secret date was well kept  
and the Huns are reeling under  
terrible blows and may even yet be  
trying to measure the extent of the  
onslaught. All I can say at present  
is that the British Army has taken  
the field in what I believe will prove  
one of the biggest battles of the war  
on a front extending from Tys to  
Boesinghe. The guns are blazing  
and booming as I write more heavily  
than we have ever experienced.

I cannot give the exact proportion,  
but learn on the best authority that  
we have a very great superiority of  
guns on this front. The earth  
rocked under the drumlike tempest  
produced by weapons ranging be-  
cause many tons.

The night was damp and the  
visibility low. A consoling hori-  
zon was luridly reflected in the  
murky sky. The enemy was prompt  
with his barrage. The attackers  
wore gas masks, as rumour said they  
might be needed. Incidentally it  
may be said that nothing the Ger-  
mans have yet invented in the way  
of chemical frightfulness has proved  
effective against our respirators.

The Fourth Army of the group  
commanded by the Crown Prince  
Rupprecht is bearing the brunt of  
the offensive. Several Divisions are  
known to have been badly knocked  
about; indeed, I believe some  
recently had to be withdrawn. A  
big proportion of these troops con-  
sist of mere boys. For example,  
one regiment whose normal strength  
is 2,400, recently received a reinforcement of 800 lack of the 1918 class.  
This indicates the extent to which  
Germany is feeling the drain on her  
man-power.

We have got through the front  
line. Our artillery is moving up  
with wonderful promptitude, and the  
"Tanks" are doing dandy work  
among the smashed trenches still  
concealing machine-gun posts. There  
are no deep dugouts hereabouts,  
owing to the character of the soil.

Our artillery is moving up  
with wonderful promptitude, and the  
"Tanks" are doing dandy work  
among the smashed trenches still  
concealing machine-gun posts. There  
are no deep dugouts hereabouts,  
owing to the character of the soil.

Our artillery is moving up  
with wonderful promptitude, and the  
"Tanks" are doing dandy work  
among the smashed trenches still  
concealing machine-gun posts. There  
are no deep dugouts hereabouts,  
owing to the character of the soil.

Our artillery is moving up  
with wonderful promptitude, and the  
"Tanks" are doing dandy work  
among the smashed trenches still  
concealing machine-gun posts. There  
are no deep dugouts hereabouts,  
owing to the character of the soil.

Our artillery is moving up  
with wonderful promptitude, and the  
"Tanks" are doing dandy work  
among the smashed trenches still  
concealing machine-gun posts. There  
are no deep dugouts hereabouts,  
owing to the character of the soil.

but there are many concrete cupolas  
forming miniature forts. The enemy  
barrage is becoming lighter and  
erratic, which augurs well.

Batches of prisoners are coming  
in but where big hauls are expected  
the fighting is too thick to get  
particulars.

La Bassée Ville is now in our  
hands.

The weather is humid and un-  
favourable for airmen. The aerial  
work in the past few days has been  
magnificent. For the time being,  
we have established complete  
supremacy in the matter of aerial  
offensive.

### SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK.

London, July 31.

A French communiqué states:—

We attacked yesterday evening  
on a front of 1,500 metres, to the  
south of Royer and to the west of  
Chevigny Spur. We were entirely  
successful and reached all our ob-  
jectives. We broke up a counter-attack  
and took 167 prisoners including two  
officers and fifteen non-commissioned  
officers belonging to three different  
regiments.

The artillery struggle, followed by  
infantry actions, continued most  
lively on Cerny-Hurtebise sector.

An enemy coup de main, after a  
violent bombardment, to the north-  
west of Prose, in Champagne, was  
defeated by our vigorous rifle fire and  
gun fire.

### THE GERMAN REPORT.

The German official report, trans-  
mitted by wireless, states:—

We repulsed the first British  
assault on a twenty-five kilometre  
front astride the Ypres (Canal).  
The enemy, despite superior forces,  
merely gained possession of the enter  
position.

We gained an important height on  
Chemins-des-Dunes and took 1,500  
prisoners.

### THE "IRON HAND" IN BELGIUM

### THE LATEST TERRIBLE INSTANCE.

London, July 31.

The latest and most terrible  
example of the "Iron Hand" in  
Belgium is reported from Liege,  
where the authorities arrested, tried  
and sentenced to death, within three  
days, an influential merchant named  
Groneret and wife and two daughters,  
the latter aged 20 and 18 years  
respectively, on a charge of espionage.

The two daughters were forced to  
witness the execution of their par-  
ents and then an officer told the  
girls that they might save their own  
lives if they revealed their accomplices.  
Both refused and the elder  
girl was immediately shot, falling  
over the corpse of her parents. The  
younger girl was promised a free  
pardon if she would betray her  
friends, but upon refusing she was  
tortured and outraged and finally  
shot.

This quadruple murder has pro-  
duced the most profound sensation  
and indignation throughout the  
province.

### DAMAGED GERMAN SUBMARINE AT CORUNNA.

Corunna, July 31.

A German submarine has arrived  
badly damaged.  
The commander and crew refuse  
to state the cause of the damage.  
(Continued on Page 5.)



## INTIMATIONS

## LOST.

ENVELOPE addressed—  
KINGSTON  
AS "YU YING WA"  
Containing Provisional Ship's Register.  
REWARD to finder returning same to  
this office.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1908

## NOTICE.

FROM and inclusive of To-day's date  
WE HAVE REMOVED our Office  
from Queen's Buildings, Chater Road,  
to York Buildings, Chater Road, next  
to Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.  
SNOWMAN & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1900

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY  
LIMITED.  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the  
rate of 10 per cent for the year ending  
31st December 1917 has been declared.  
The dividend will be payable on and  
after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of  
August 1917, to Shareholders in the  
Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of  
August 1917, an will be paid to share-  
holders on the Colonial (Hongkong)  
Register at exchange of 2/6 per dollar.  
By Order of the Board,  
W. F. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1902

## REGAL RECORDS

ACCORDEON SOLOS.

- 6060 Lady Mary Ramsay (Reel)  
Highland Fling  
6062 Scottish Medley  
North of the  
Gruampians (Strathspey)  
6074 Sword Dance  
Shean Trees  
6083 Mary of Argyll and Horn Pipe  
Eighteen Reel

## ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

### CORNEB BEEF AND CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEBS AND BARRELS  
FOR  
EXPORT OR STEAMER USE.

## PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE  
EXPORTERS.  
SILK MERCHANTS,  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in  
NEW YORK,  
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.  
Branches:—  
CANTON,  
SHANGHAI,  
YOKOHAMA,  
BOMBAY.  
HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS  
HONGKONG

## THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)  
ENABLES traders throughout the World  
to communicate direct with English  
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS  
in each class of goods. Besides being a  
complete commercial guide to London and  
its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of  
EXPORT MERCHANTS,  
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial  
and Foreign Markets they supply.  
STEAMSHIP LINES  
arranged under the Ports to which they sail,  
and indicating the approximate sailings.  
PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES  
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,  
in the principal provincial towns and  
industrial centres of the United Kingdom.  
A copy of the current edition will be  
forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of  
Postal Order for 20s.  
Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise  
their trade cards for £1, or larger adver-  
tisements from £25.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.  
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

## ALWAYS ASK FOR IT



"CAPSTAN"  
For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD-MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS  
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

## BRITISH TRADE.

## ALIEN COMPETITION IN MALAYA.

## ADVICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

A correspondent in the *Times Trade Supplement* gives some interesting statistics on British imports into the Straits, compared with other countries. He writes as follows:—

So soon as the year free to develop trade with other portions of the Empire, British manufacturers should direct their attention to the opportunities in British Malaya. Two branches of trade cooking utensils and hardware and cutlery, were largely in the hands of our enemies, to some extent, probably, because they supplied the cheaper kinds of goods required by the native purchasers, who are gradually being educated to the use of foreign-manufactured goods. In the case of hardware and cutlery, Germany and Austria-Hungary divided half of the imports as they are recorded in the statistics of the Straits Settlements, and though Japan made a great effort to supplant them in 1915, and Scandinavia appeared on the scene, no other countries succeeded altogether in replacing the Central European Empires. Over a period of four years, the value of imports of hardware and cutlery was as follows:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Germany	253,381	218,460	1,570
United Kingdom	40,562	25,456	31,252
Austria-Hungary	11,275	11,275	—
Belgium	13,765	3,844	—
Netherlands	10,417	5,019	6,256
United States	6,725	2,430	2,467
Japan	3,523	2,398	16,160
France	1,011	119	760
Hongkong	935	1,022	2,735
Turkey	655	—	—
Scandinavia	—	—	3,833

A feature of his trade with the Straits Settlements is the large proportion of imports retained in the Colony. Penang and Singapore are great distributing ports for manufactured articles throughout the whole of the Malay Peninsula, also for Borneo, Netherlands India and Siam; but in this trade the Straits Settlements, where there are large ship-building and repairing establishments, appear to have absorbed most of the imports and to have re-exported comparatively small quantities.

The trade in cooking utensils is smaller, but is nevertheless substantial. Here, China takes the lead. This is not strange, as she probably supplies the demands of the large number of Chinese settlers in the Malay Peninsula, with just the sort of cooking utensils they require. But a reference to the details set out below will show that German and Austrian manufacturers, prior to the war, seem to have catered for the requirements for the people of Malaya better than their British rivals. The total value of the trade four years was as follows:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Germany	481,970	—	—
United Kingdom	44,841	—	—
France	39,331	—	—
Austria-Hungary	63,377	—	—

The following table gives an analysis of the imports from the various countries for the three years that are available:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.
China	253,381	218,460	211,367
Germany	25,332	11,159	818
Austria-Hungary	9,616	6,513	—
Belgium	4,392	3,708	—
United Kingdom	4,859	6,087	8,156
Netherlands	4,133	2,731	1,216
France	2,517	324	132
Hongkong	1,214	378	752
Japan	—	—	8,508

As it does not necessarily follow that the goods were manufactured in the countries from which they were shipped, allowance should be made for German goods shipped through Belgian and Dutch ports. Taking the 1913 statistics as they stand, however, it will be observed that Austria supplied twice as much as the United Kingdom, Belgium only slightly less than Austria, while German supplied over five times as much.

## SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

A Japanese contemporary says:—  
Twenty cargo vessels, each of 9,000 tons, aggregating 180,000 tons, will be built at the Kawasaki Dockyard in Kobe in 1918. They will be worth approximately ¥72,000,000. This is the second huge construction programme announced by this big ship-building yard.

Mr. K. Matsukata, president of the firm, went to London early this year and he sold to Messrs. Furness, Withy and Company several other ship-building firms there, fourteen cargo vessels, worth ¥5,000,000.  
Six of these have already been transferred, while eight other vessels will be delivered before the end of the year. Taking advantage of the considerable expansion made in the yards to execute these British orders early this year, the Kawasaki Dockyard will build twenty ships in 1918. It is reported that most of these twenty vessels will be sold to Britain. Notwithstanding frequent speeches by Baron, K. Den, Minister of Communications, expressing his strong desire that his countrymen refrain from selling ships to foreign buyers, the Government appears not inclined to interfere in connection with such a tremendous shipbuilding project announced by the Kobe firm with the intention of selling its ships to foreign nations so long as they go to Britain or some of the Allied nations.

## ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try



They act with prompt efficiency as gently as nature. Of chemicals or poisons free. 60 cents the box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, South Broadway, Shanghai.

## REFORM OF THE LORDS.

## BADGE OF INFERIORITY.

In the House of Lords, on June 22nd, Lord Burnham asked when the Government would announce its intentions regarding the reform of the House of Lords. The statement was long overdue. "The House exists," he said, "under the black pall of the badge of inferiority to every other Second Chamber in the world. All of our proceedings wear the mark of futility. Great reforms were in prospect, and he asked whether the House, which was always prominent in leading with great national questions, would not have a voice in settling the great problems of the future."

Lord Curzon, on behalf of the Government, in reply sympathized with Lord Burnham's views. It was true, he said, that a pledge was given for the reform of the House of Lords, which would soon follow. The Parliament Act was still unexecuted, but the present Government did not give the pledge, though, whatever Government was in power, it would undoubtedly carry out the pledge.

Lord Curzon added that the Government would deal with the subject promptly. It was possible that the composition of the conference would be largely on the lines of the Speaker's Franchise Conference, but, obviously, the House of Lords was entitled to larger representation at the conference, to advise on the composition and functions and powers of the new Second Chamber.

Lord Selborne said that a profound change had come over the House of Lords since the Parliament Act was passed. The attendance had fallen, and a feeling of unreality pervaded the proceedings. The atmosphere was one of make-believe. Worst of all, the parliamentary system was a single-Chamber Government, which was not distinctly understood as such.

Lord Lansdowne said that the House should be vested with powers worthy of the Second Chamber. They could not be expected to tolerate indefinitely an arrangement which would put them in a position inferior to all other Second Chambers in the world.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government was still engaged in trying to arrange a conference for the reform of the House of Lords.

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

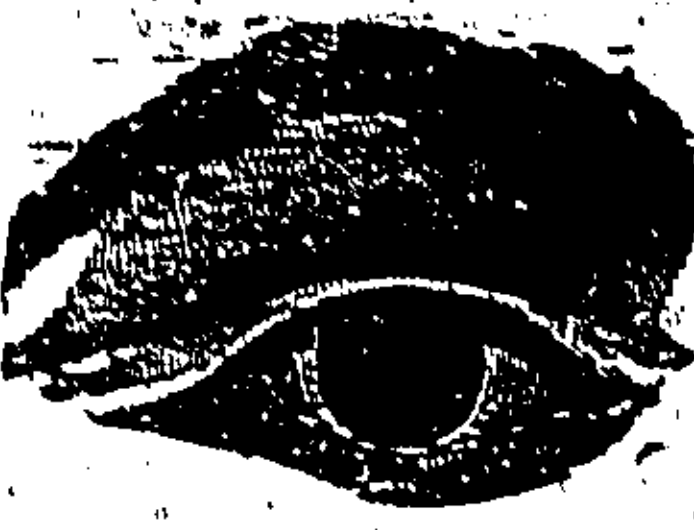
"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

### WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS  
BOTTLES: 1/6 and 2/6

## INTIMATIONS



## YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)  
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASEIMA, OCHI MUTASE,  
KISHIDARE, YOSHINOYANI,  
HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA,  
SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BISAI,  
& OYUBARI COLLIERIES.  
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—  
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—  
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu,  
Osaka, Minoran, Hakodate, Kobe,  
Gosaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama,  
Mogaya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok,  
Hankow, Peking, London,  
New York, Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Haiphong,  
and Canton.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"  
Gosaka, A. B. C. 5th Ed.,  
Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—  
CHINKIANG: Messrs. Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs. A. B. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to:  
K. KATO,  
Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street,  
HONGKONG.

## SINGON &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.  
IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and  
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and  
37, Haze Lodge Street, (Old Street, west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.  
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.  
High Class English Jewellery.

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES  
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE  
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S  
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR  
KAILAN, MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

## THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/5 and 11/- (in England).

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY,  
SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

## PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

## THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES  
SHIPPING FORMS WINE LISTS  
CIRCULARS MENUS  
PAMPHLETS INVITATION CARDS

## BOOKBINDING.

## HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG  
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. With Edition Engineering Firm and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,  
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR  
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained  
workmen under expert European supervision.  
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF TIDE	DEPTH OF TIDE
HOWLOON	707	15	15	15	15
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 2, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 3, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 4, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 5, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 6, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 7, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 8, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 9, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 10, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 11, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 12, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 13, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 14, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 15, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 16, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 17, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 18, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 19, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15
Yantai Dock, No. 20, Kowloon	27	15	15	15	15

For Address Particulars to the Chief Manager.





## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable and  
Bentley's  
A. Z. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MELBURN" HONGKONG.

### BANKRUPT SALE.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CREDITORS),

on  
**FRIDAY and SATURDAY,**  
the 3rd and 4th August, 1917,  
commencing each day at 10.15 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee  
House Street.

THE WHOLE OF THE  
STOCK IN TRADE OF A JEWELLER  
AND SILVER SMITH,

Consisting of—  
18-Kt. GOLD and JEWELLERY  
Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Pearl Pins,  
Clasps, etc., etc.  
SILVER Rose Bowls, Vases, Cups,  
Flower Holders, Napkin Rings, Spoons,  
Hair Brushes, Mirrors, and Ornaments,  
etc., etc.

IVORY Carvings of all Descriptions,  
GLASS, CLOTH, and Bed Spreads, Lady's  
Dresses, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Boilers,  
etc., etc.

Also  
A Number of Pieces of LACQUER  
WARE, and about 15 Sets of IVORY  
BILLIARD BALLS.

A Number of Lots of SILK EMBROID-  
ERIES, Bedspreads, Cushion Covers,  
and Fongon Silk, etc., etc.

On view from Thursday, the 2nd  
August.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1894

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CREDITORS),

on  
**SATURDAY,**  
the 11th August, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Lee House Street.

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD LINEN,  
Comprising—

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Turkish  
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,  
Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, White Shirtings,  
etc., etc.

Also  
A CONSIGNMENT OF  
BRASS and KINKSON WARE,  
Comprising—

Ash Trays, Janitor's, Flower Holders,  
Incense Burners, Vases, Finger Bowls,  
Ornaments, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1995

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of  
Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and  
HOUGH have received instructions to  
sell by Public Auction.

on  
**MONDAY,**

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m.  
at their Sales Room, Lee House Street,  
Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-  
HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria  
Hongkong viz—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of  
ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and  
known and registered in the Land Office  
as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT  
NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF  
MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the  
messuages erections and buildings  
thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road  
Central, Victoria aforesaid, Term 999  
years created by a Crown Lease dated  
the 8th day of April 1884.

Area in respect of Section "A" of  
Marine Lot No. 101=8446 sq. ft.  
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent  
\$84.46.

Area in respect of Section "B" of  
Marine Lot No. 101=871 sq. ft.  
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$8.71.

For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Principals Buildings,  
Lee House Street, Hongkong—  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of  
THE DEUTSCH-ASIANATISCH BANK.

or to  
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

## AUCTION.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of  
Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of  
an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by  
Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon)

on  
**MONDAY,**

the 27th day of August, 1917,  
at his Sales Rooms,  
DUONIL STREET,  
Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situated at  
Yamutai, Kowloon, in the Colony of  
Hongkong, and registered in the Land  
Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No.  
219.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of  
ground abutting on Battery Street and  
Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kow-  
loon and contains an area of 480 Square  
Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired re-  
mainder of a term of 75 years created  
thereby by an Indenture of Crown Lease  
dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS &  
HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator  
or to the Undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1838

Don't Worry!  
Im here

**KEATING'S**  
KILLS  
BUGS  
FLEAS MOTHS  
BEETLES

TINS 3/6

**MARTIN'S**  
APOL & STEEL  
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Disorders of the Digestive System, such as Indigestion, Flatulence, Heartburn, Stomachic, etc., etc.

**MARTIN'S**  
APOL & STEEL  
PILLS

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of  
the late SIEN TING,  
14, MAGILL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free.

## "CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL"  
Office, 6 Wyndham Street, Hong-  
kong.

**HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH**  
(1891-1903) ... 50

**HONGKONG'S MUSICAL**  
**HISTORY** ... 50

**NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN**  
**HONGKONG AND SOUTH**  
**CHINA** (by Rev. G. A.  
Bunbury, M. A.) ... 50

**Part I—Mammals and Birds** ... 50  
**Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and**  
**Fishes** ... 50

**THE MISSIONS STRANGERS**  
(History of the Eastern  
Churches) ... 1.00

**CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK**  
("Kam-Tse King," translated  
by K. J. Kell) ... 20

**SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND**  
**TAX MEMORANDUM** ... 30

**WASHING BOOKS** (for men) ... 30

**FOR SALE.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions  
to sell  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CREDITORS),  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Lee House Street.

**ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN**  
BY "BLAND"  
In Good Condition.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1879

## GERMANS AND THE MESSINES RIDGE.

### "TO BE HELD TO THE LAST."

The special correspondent of "The Times" as the front writing last month of the capture of the Messines ridge said—

The evidence which accumulates shows how heavy the recent blow must be to the enemy. Army Orders and similar documents have fallen into our hands which throw much light on the importance which the Germans attached to the ground we have taken, and how thoroughly he was prepared to defend it. The most instructive of these is a Corps Order, dated June 1st, which is long to quote in full, but which begins with a warning of the coming English attack and defines the geographical limits of that attack with some accuracy. As the attack may be expected any day, the order enjoins "careful test of all measures arranged for defence and for counter-attack." It proceeds—

All the reserves of the divisions (with the exception of the emergency garrisons) will be at the absolute disposal of these divisions for the purpose of repelling the attack. Plentiful and well-advanced fighting reserves at the groups will prevent the continuous bringing of other divisions reserves for an immediate powerful counter-attack.

The absolute retention of the natural strong points of Wytschaete and Messines (Messines) becomes of the greatest importance for the domination of the whole Wytschaete salient. These strong points, therefore, must not fall, even temporarily, into the enemy's hands. Both these strong points must be defended to the utmost and held to the last man, even if the enemy has cut the communications on both sides and threatens the strong points from the rear.

The troops must be told that we have very strong battle reserves close behind the front which are destined to throw back any enemy who may have been temporarily broken through in one great counter-attack; should the battle reserves of the Division not already have done so.

There is much more to the same effect in the order, which is signed von Laffert. It contains some information about German troop dispositions. It is curious now to read how the 3rd Bavarian Division is available for ultimate reinforcement, seeing how this division, as I have already told you, came in, got thrust in, and went out again, all in 24 hours.

One interesting paragraph in the Order deals with even small sections of troops even if cut off and surrounded, to hold on and to resist, because such resistance is not useless, as it may help the counter-attack. The pleading tone of this with the evident anxiety which you will have noticed, to impress on the troops the strength of the reserves behind them is agreeably confirmed in another and shorter Divisional Order, which may be quoted in full.

"This is to be made known to every man; that there are behind this division strong infantry and artillery forces ready to make immediate counter-attacks, and that, therefore, any position of our troops which may be surrounded can count on being relieved." It is further to be pointed out, that it is dishonourable to be taken prisoner without resistance, and that, as a last means, there always remains the probability of cutting one's way out with the bayonet.

### URIAH VON HEEF.

"It is not the Prussian or German manner to 'hoist.' The Kaiser."

"Germany must not conclude peace until the British Empire has been annexed by the Kaiser."—A pan-German resolution.

The true Teutonic head is bowed. "O Deutschland! drooping banners. Only the pan-Germanic crowd. Forget its Potsdam manners. And hails Der Tag with such a toast As were—on other lips—a boast."

A. W.

## LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

**WATERCURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND**

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

## JUSTICE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Germans, trying to justify their wide ambitions, proclaim that they, as the highest race in the world, can understand the spirit of all other races. It is at least certain that they succeed in getting themselves heartily disliked by all the peoples, civilised or uncivilised, with whom they come in contact, and it is probable that their desire to impose German Kultur wherever they can reach, is the chief secret of their failure to win confidence.

The English, on the other hand, in dealing with the widest and most varied Empire that the world has ever seen, have learned that Imperial Justice must interpret impartially all the laws and customs of the peoples subject to it. In Imperial Rome there was an appeal to Caesar from any part of the Empire; in the British Empire there is a similar power of appeal from local administration of justice to the King in Council. These appeals to the Crown and the laws applicable to them affect vast multitudes of people. They are determined not only by English law as modified by local administration, but French law in Quebec and Maghrib, Dutch law in South Africa, Roman law, Canon law and Civil laws, Hindu law of various schools, Mohammedan law, Buddhist law, and a multitude of laws and customs of various tribes and peoples that are to be found in no text-books. As regards constitution and procedure, although not as regards subject-matter, the Supreme Court of the United States offers the closest analogy with this high tribunal of the British Empire, and the mode of working of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to give the Tribunal its exact designation, has always been a subject of great interest to American Jurists and pupils, who often visit it while in England.

These notes are written for the subject matter of the British Empire as it is in dealing with those that the varied functions of the Court are best exhibited, and the sympathetic understanding of different religious creeds and customs, for which British rule has been famous amongst civilising nations, is displayed in its most interesting manner.

India provides nearly half the appeals that are disposed of by the Tribunal in any one year, and these cases deal with every phase of native social life and involve the examination of religious laws and customs extending back to the dawn of history. Some years ago the Court was called on to decide between two rival incarnations of the same god, whose portrait of very ancient date was sent from India for their Lordships' inspection. The whole matter was considered at great length and the judgment delivered occupied several pages of the Indian Law Reports. A few months ago, more than a week was occupied in the hearing of an appeal as to who was entitled to fill the office of chief priest (mahant) of a temple in Bengal. Cases are often brought on behalf of the gods themselves, for there is no country in the world in which so much property is dedicated to religious uses as India. Recently a claim for coal mining royalties was made on behalf of a god, using by his proper representatives. Quarrels often arise in connection with possessions of rival gods through villages, and these have several times been brought on appeal to the Privy Council. In religious matters the Hindus seem to provide more litigation than the Mohammedans, but a few years ago the Privy Council were asked to decide between rival claimants to preach in a particular pulpit connected with a mosque. During the present war, the Hindu Law of Succession has been settled by the Privy Council in an elaborate judgment founded upon religious authorities anterior to the Christian era. The theory of the Judicial Committee is that, when they are hearing an appeal from India, they are sitting as an Indian Court, when hearing one from Fiji as a Fiji Court, and so on. In an appeal from Zanzibar, where the Indian law prevails, the Council at the Bar stated that, as they were interpreters of the Mohammedan Law, he must address them not as English Judges, but as seven Kadis of the Sunni sect.

The cases touch every side of family and social life. A few months ago the rights of a tribe in Southern India were adjusted, and in the current List of Appeals appears a claim by a wandering fakir to share in an estate alleged to have been divided in his absence. The Hindu laws of adoption and joint family are the cause of much litigation, and some twenty years ago the Court was called on to pronounce as to the validity of a custom under which the women of a certain tribe or family all embraced a life of prostitution.

## A tribe in a remote part of India, when matters affecting them were before the Privy Council, were discovered offering sacrifices to the god "Judicial Committee."

The evidence reported in the Court by the people of India is witnessed by the large number of letters that are addressed to it by every mail. These are always carefully considered by the officials of the Court, and a reply is sent to the applicant advising him as to the course he should pursue. If on the face of the papers there appears to be a case, and the applicant states that he is too poor to employ a lawyer, the Privy Council Office may ask one of its solicitors who regularly practice in the Court to take up the matter gratuitously. One such case (one from India but from West Africa) deserves special mention. A letter was received from a West African native complaining that he had not had justice in the local court and stating that he wished to appeal to the Sovereign in Council. The Registrar explained that such matters could not be dealt with through the post, but that the applicant must either instruct a London solicitor or appear in person. One day some months after, the applicant arrived with all his papers carried in a pile on his head. He stated that he had worked his passage over and had gone in answer to their invitation. A solicitor took up the case at the request of the Court, and in the result the appeal was allowed and the applicant returned to West Africa a happy man.

The appeals heard by the Judicial Committee are addressed to the King who refers them to that body. Every Order, however, goes before His Majesty in Council, who passes it on the advice of the Judicial Committee.

These notes on a branch of British administration little understood abroad, even at home may serve to show that British rule provides a remedy against injustice from which no subject of the King, whatever be his race, colour, or station in life, is barred. They illustrate how truly the subject-matter of the Empire avail themselves of their right of appeal to His Majesty in Council. The words of a former Registrar of the Privy Council may be quoted as showing the view taken by the Court itself as to its high functions. "It (the appeal to His Majesty in Council) seems to every subject of the Empire his right to claim redress from the Throne; it provides a remedy in certain cases not falling within the jurisdiction of ordinary Courts of Justice; it removes cases from the influence of local prepossessions, and it enables suitors, if they think fit, to obtain a decision in the last resort from the highest judicial authority and legal equity existing in the metropolis."

The controlling power of the highest Court of Appeal is no without influence and value, even when it is not resorted to. Its power, although dormant, is not unfelt by any judge in the Empire, because he knows that his proceedings may be made the subject of appeal to it.

## GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

INDEPENDENCE SAFE WHILE  
BELGIUM IS HELD.

The question of Holland has been engaging attention lately in Germany. In a long article in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" gives the Netherlands some rather threatening advice. He says—

"The Netherlands know, or must know, that their independence will be at stake at the moment when the English offensive reaches its goal against the German position in Belgium. It is certain Holland's real position of independence is not threatened by German supremacy in Belgium, but Dutch freedom would come to an end as soon as England dominated Belgium, directly or indirectly. British supremacy on the Continent would then be complete and indisputable, and Holland would be economically, politically, and colonially the plaything of English arbitrary power."

On the contrary, if Germany retains in Belgium her victorious and unconquerable position, she will have every interest in protecting Holland against England, and she is in a position to do so. If the German arms had been during the past three years of war less successful than they have been, Holland would have been unable to maintain a free and independent position of neutrality. Her support is Germany's position in peace time, as now in war.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

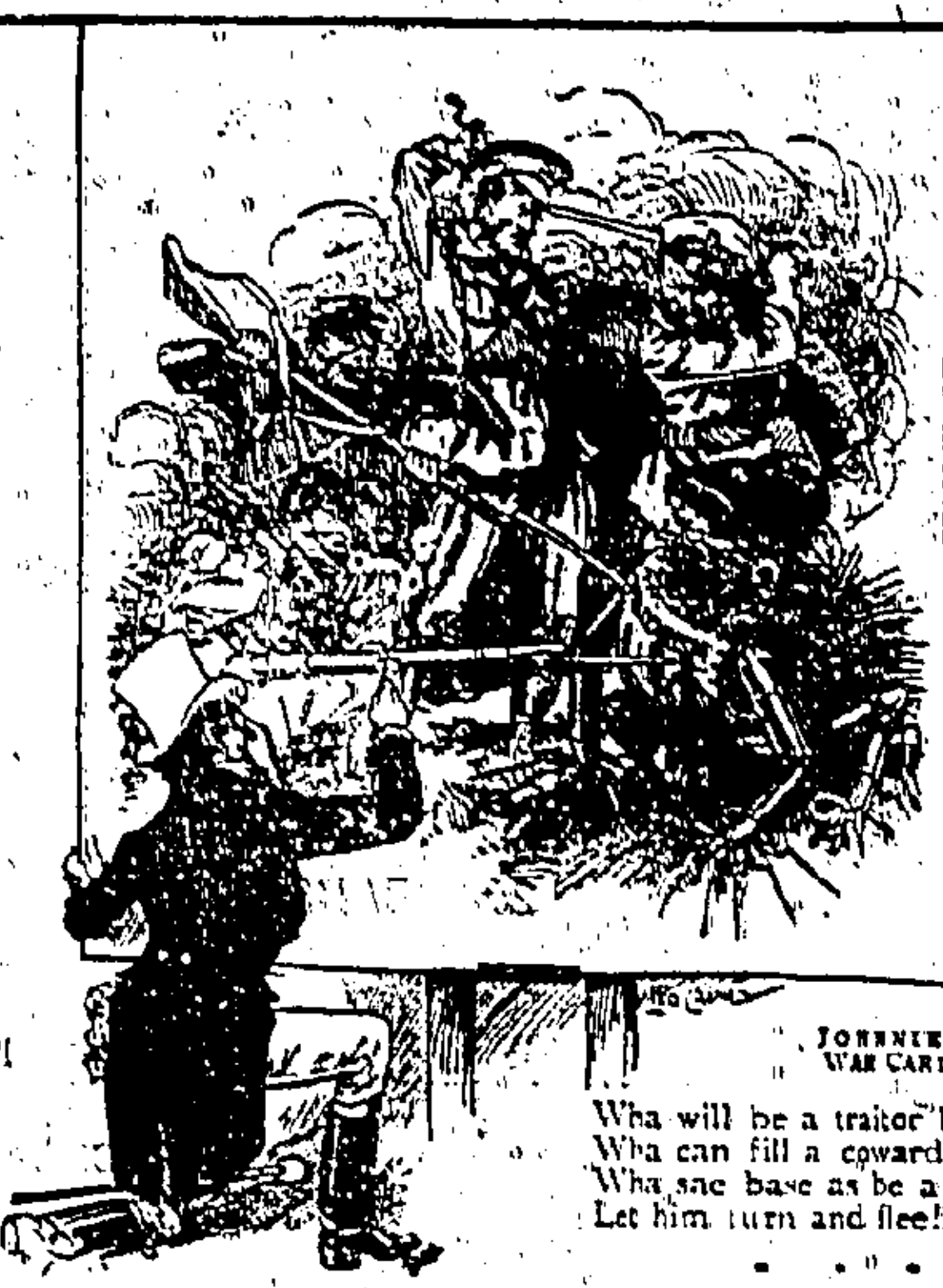
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

## INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER  
WALKER NO. 1

Who will be a traitor? Who can fill a coward's grave? Who can base as be a slave? Let him turn and flee!

Lay the proud usurpers low! Tyrants fall in every foe! Liberty in every blow! Let us do or die!

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.  
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALBECK MACGREGOR & CO.  
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

## The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in white across the Red label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the  
Stamp of Public Approval for  
OVER FORTY YEARS.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,  
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES  
OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,  
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,  
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,  
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature  
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions  
generally. It is everything you could wish  
as a simple and Natural Health-giving  
Agent.

Prepared only by  
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## THE "CHINA MAIL" Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACES OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.





**WATSON'S**  
OLD  
**BROWN BRANDY**  
**E**  
QUALITY.  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

## WANTED.

**YOUNG MAN** with experience as **TRUSTED STENOGRAPHER** required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required. Apply to—  
"The China Mail" Office.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1907.

## FOR SALE.

**MOTOR CYCLE**, 1 H. P. Single Cylinder. In perfect order. \$250. Apply to—  
"The China Mail" Office.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1908.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the Government), on

## WEDNESDAY,

the 8th August, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the Hong Kong Street.

**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c.**

As follows:—  
Four Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

3 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), etc., etc.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 2000

(Continued on Page 3.)

## THE CALENDAR.

## General Memoranda.

**FRIDAY, August 3:**  
1.11 p.m.—Full Moon.  
**FRIDAY & SATURDAY, August 3—**  
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Jewellery, Silver-ware, Jadeite etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
**SATURDAY, August 4:**  
Anniversary of Declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany (1914).  
Launching of two Ships at Kowloon Docks.  
**MONDAY, August 6:**  
General Holiday.  
**SATURDAY, August 11:**  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Linen, Brass-ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
**MONDAY, August 13:**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Dividend due.  
3 p.m.—Auction of No. 1 Queen's Road Central at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
**WEDNESDAY, August 15:**  
H.K. Tramway Co. Dividend due.  
**MONDAY, August 27:**  
Noon—Auction of Kowloon Island Lot No. 209 at Mr. Geo. P. Lamartine's Sales Rooms.

## VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

to be the biggest. Hence he has yet undertaken we may recall the closing words of his historic speech on the Battle of the Somme. "Our new Armies," he wrote, "entered the battle with the determination to win, and with confidence in their power to do so. They have proved to themselves, to the enemy, and to the world that this confidence was justified, and in the fierce struggle they have been through they have learned many valuable lessons which will help them in the future." In the struggle which has now been resumed these lessons will be applied as we hope and believe with a success which will cause the third anniversary of the war to be associated in history with records of achievement adding undying lustre to the British arms.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

**DEATH.**  
Mr. Nider, on 1st August, at No. 6, Macdonnell Road, Hongkong. STANLEY P. MACNIDER, aged 30 years.  
Funeral will pass the Monument at 3.30 p.m. tomorrow.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1917.

## THE RENEWED OFFENSIVE.

THE telegrams telling us of a long-continued bombardment of unopposed villages in Flanders, and of the great aerial activity in that region have prepared us for a new offensive with the object of driving the enemy from Belgium. To-day we have the news that this offensive was successfully begun in the early hours of yesterday morning, when "in conjunction" with the French operating on our left the British attacked on a wide front northward of the Lys River, the Allies capturing their first objectives along the whole front attacked, and the latest report at time of writing is that they are satisfactorily progressing at all points. The immediate purpose of this offensive evidently is to clear the enemy from the Belgian coast and to occupy or destroy the bases he has created there for torpedo boats and submarines. German official reports have recently been telling the world that powerful British reconnaissances in Flanders have repeatedly failed, but the first news of the great stroke makes it evident that the reconnaissances that have taken place very successfully achieved their object. The reference in the telegram to the French troops on the British left and to "the Allies" capturing their first objectives is a little puzzling, as it has been hitherto generally understood that there were no French troops on the British left, but only Belgians. Later telegrams will doubtless clear up the point. The reader may have remarked in recent cables that while the French experts had been indicating that, notwithstanding the length and extraordinary violence of the bombardment, a British offensive was not to be expected for some time, the Germans have evidently been living for a week past in daily expectation of an infantry attack. Moreover, sentimental considerations may have combined with the ominous roar of the guns to prompt the thought of an early attack, for this is a week of war anniversaries. It was on August 1st, 1914, that Germany declared war against Russia; on August 2nd Russia declared war against Germany; on the 3rd, Germany declared war against France; on the 4th, England declared war against Germany; and on the 5th France declared war against Germany. In starting the offensive yesterday Sir Douglas Haig anticipated the anniversary of the official opening of the war by one day, and throughout the world the news of its progress will be awaited with eager interest. Sir Douglas Haig's work on the front since he took over the command of Britain's ever-growing Army has inspired the fullest confidence in his judgment and ability, and at the commencement of what may prove

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

## GENERAL FENG LEAVES FOR PEKING.

SHANGHAI, July 31.  
General Feng Kuo Chang the Vice President, started from Shanghai for Peking at midnight yesterday with three companies of bodyguards.  
Madame Feng remains at Nanking on account of sickness.

## THE CANTONESE REVOLT.

Wong Jing Ting and Ng Chung Lim fled for Canton this morning accompanied by Li Lich Kwan.

## DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY EXPECTED.

It is reported that China will declare war on Germany and sever diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary.

## THE PROPOSED PROVISIONAL SENATE.

The Provinces of Chekiang, Hupeh, Shensi, and Shantung have telegraphed replies to the Government favouring a Provisional Senate.

General Luk Wing Ting has also sent a telegram favouring the proposal. Tan Yiu Hoi has sent out a circular telegram opposing the Central Government.

## THE REPORTED ARRESTS IN PEKING.

The Peking police declare that General Wei Hing Wei, who was in charge of the Germans interned in the vicinity of Peking at the time of the monarchical coup, has not been arrested, and the Press have been instructed not to write about the case of Chien Hsi Lam (superintendent of the institution for training police dogs) who was also reported to have been arrested, as the matter is a diplomatic secret.

## A COLLISION OFF STONECUTTERS.

## ENQUIRY AT THE MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Court this morning, Lieut. Thompson, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, held an enquiry into the circumstances of a collision between the examination launch *Tina*, chartered by the Government, and a motor-boat, off Stonecutters.

Mr. Leo D'Almada attended the enquiry on behalf of Cheng Ping, the owner of the *Tina*.

The circumstances of the collision were as follows:—

W. J. Briggs stated that he was the officer in charge of the examination launch *Tina*. On the 17th inst., he was on duty on board the vessel and his post was north of Stonecutters, between the island and Torpedo Pier. He saw the motor launch *New Kowloon* approaching from the east. He then gave orders to start the machinery. The motor boat, which was travelling at a considerable rate of speed, came toward the *Tina* and when the former was about ten yards away, instead of going alongside, port to port, as in the ordinary case of events, the motor boat made a tour round to the north and came south at about five miles per hour toward the *Tina* on the port side. The coxswain and a sailor both shouted to the motor boat to go astern but the coxswain of the motor launch replied "Don't be afraid, it is not necessary." A sailor on the *Tina* put out a fender, but it was too late and the stem of the motor launch crashed into the port bow of the *Tina*. The force of the impact caused the motor launch to bound back about ten yards. The *Tina* was damaged on the port bow and there was a hole three inches square and the planks were cracked.

The movements of the two vessels were described by the respective coxswains, after which the enquiry closed.

There are still some things that derive an enhanced value from being German. On the outskirts of London the riders recently passed over a large allotment ground, and in the evening one of the potatoes pointed to a hole in his potato patch and showed the piece of shell which caused it. "That's what they did for me," he said, "bombed my allotment." His curious neighbours readily offered him as much as half-a-crown for the fragment. Then a passing soldier said it was a piece of shrapnel from the anti-aircraft gun, a mile away. The piece of metal fell, and the innocent allotment holder was left in possession of a relic after having solemnly refused to give it.

## ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

(HAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or ship, and is invaluable if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Stockholders.)

## THE CAINE ROAD COLLAPSE.

## CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) to-day held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese woman named Chan Ping Suk, who, with five other persons, was killed as the result of the collapse of the north retaining wall of St. Joseph's College playground, which, on the 16th ultimo, gave way and fell on the rear of Nos. 10 and 12 Caine Road, burying the rear of these buildings beneath tons of earth and stone.

The jury was composed of Messrs. J. S. Johnston, C. G. Harrison and A. M. da Silva.

The Crown Solicitor Mr. C. H. Walkman appeared for the Crown, Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Denoon and Houston, represented St. Joseph's College, and Mr. Lo watched the case on behalf of the occupants of No. 10 Caine Road.

The Coroner informed the Jurors that the main purpose of the enquiry was to discover whether or not any responsibility for the accident could be attached to parties who were doing certain work on St. Joseph's College playground at the time of the disaster. It was customary to open an enquiry with a report from the Police. In this case, however, the representatives of St. Joseph's College and the architects in charge of the work done on St. Joseph's College playground, had refused to give any information to the Police. He was not criticizing them for this, however, as there were serious civil liabilities involved and they probably did not want to commit themselves.

Lance Sergeant Field was the first witness called. He deposed that on the 16th ultimo, at about 11 a.m. he was notified that a retaining wall had collapsed at Nos. 42 Caine Road. He immediately hurried to the scene of the accident. The witness saw the deceased removed from beneath the debris. The deceased was dead when found and her body was removed to the public mortuary. Later witness was summoned to the mortuary by Dr. Macfarlane and there he identified the body of the deceased.

Evidence was then given by a Chinese woman who had also identified the body of the deceased. The witness was visiting her relatives at No. 12 Caine Road when the accident occurred. She was caught in the disaster but managed to crawl beneath a table. Later she was extricated from the debris.

Dr. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the mortuary, testified to receiving the body of the deceased at the mortuary. Death had been caused by asphyxiation as the result of being buried beneath earth.

Mr. A. E. Wright, an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, testified to the correctness of the plans and photographs put in as exhibits by the Crown Solicitor.

The Rev. Father A. Grampe then entered the box and stated that on the 16th ultimo he was stopping at No. 8 Caine Road. At about 5.45 a.m. he noticed a crack in the north retaining wall of St. Joseph's College playground which was situated at the rear of No. 8 Caine Road. At 7 a.m. he noticed that the crack was longer and at 10 a.m. he saw that the crack had become still wider. He then sent a boy to warn the occupants of the dwellings next door that the wall was liable to collapse any moment. The boy, however, believed that only one family occupied both Nos. 10 and 12 Caine Road and therefore only delivered the message at No. 10 Caine Road. Witness had also sent another boy to St. Joseph's College to inform the head master of the crack in the wall and advised him that he should have the wall shored up. About half an hour later the wall collapsed. The witness did not see the wall collapse. The witness had noticed the crack in the wall about two years ago. The crack was then about an inch wide and about four feet long. The Christian Brothers knew about the crack in the wall. The crack had once been repaired but had broken open again. The witness did not know when the crack in the wall was repaired.

The Chinese coolie who had delivered Father Grampe's message at No. 10 Caine Road and the coolie who had been sent to St. Joseph's College, then gave evidence which corroborated that given by the previous witness.

The coolie sent to St. Joseph's College delivered Father Grampe's message to an interpreter at the College. The interpreter was not in Court.

The next witness called was a Chinese named Chan A Hong who was the clerk in charge of work being done on St. Joseph's College playground at the time the retaining wall collapsed. The witness deposed that he had been employed by the director of St. Joseph's College to arrange for a contractor to do the work in question. New buildings were being erected and the playground levelled. Fresh earth was being added and cement blocks laid. The work was being done under instructions from Mr. Little, the architect. The witness had noticed the crack in the retaining wall. He had called the director's attention to the crack in the wall but nothing was done regarding the matter. Workmen were laying cement blocks on the playground when the retaining wall collapsed. Witness did not, however, think that this work caused the wall to collapse.

Evidence was then given by Brother Amar, Director of St. Joseph's College, who said that he had given orders to Mr. Little, the architect, to superintend the work in progress on the college playground. The work consisted of levelling the playground and rebuilding the Caine Road corner of the playground retaining wall. The work was being done on the recommendation of Mr. Little with whom the witness consulted early in the year. Mr. Little had inspected the retaining wall and agreed to superintend the work. The concrete surface of the playground was cracked and there was also a crack at the Caine Road corner of the retaining wall. A corner of the playground was also sunk. Witness had noticed the crack in the wall in July 1915. He then asked the builders of the wall, Messrs. Leigh and Orange, to inspect the ground around the wall. The wall was inspected by Mr. Leigh and he reported that he did not then consider the crack dangerous. Mr. Leigh left instructions for the wall to be filled with cement. His instructions were carried out. Late in 1916 the crack in the wall again appeared. Witness placed the entire matter in the hands of Mr. Little early this year. The architects whom the witness had seen in 1915 and Mr. Little did not seem to look upon the wall as being dangerous. Mr. Little gave orders to the Chinese clerk in charge of the work being done on the college playground. Witness was in Peking when the accident occurred. He was informed of the disaster by cable.

Other evidence was taken and the inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow.

## A SUGAR DISPUTE.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Roes Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, the Yuen Wo Hong, of 31 Bonham Stand West, sued the Hin Kee firm of 3, Po Hing Fong, and Ho Him Chi, a clerk in the Ko Shing Theatre and a partner in the defendant firm, for \$661.35, balance of an amount found to be due from the defendants to the plaintiffs on an account stated between them in a document chopped by the defendant firm and dated May 25, 1916.

Mr. Haywood appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. X. D'Almada for the defendant.

Mr. Haywood said that as his Lordship knew an "account stated" arises where the parties mutually agree that a certain sum is due from one to the other and the law implies a promise to pay the sum and may be used for without being put to the proof of the correctness of the account. That being so, and Mr. D'Almada not having filed any special notice of defence and not having disputed that the account was signed to the defendant, the plaintiff now sued, the defendant as stated.

It appeared that the defendant made a contract with the plaintiffs to buy some sugar, but when the time for delivery came, defendant was unable to take delivery and, as the price of sugar was falling, plaintiff claimed compensation. The defendant gave plaintiff a promissory note for \$600, but plaintiff said that defendant promised verbally to pay a further sum should the price of sugar drop further. The defendant denied any undertaking of the sort.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

## THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD SHIPPING COMPANY.

During 1916 the Austrian Lloyd Shipping Company lost 8,000,000 crowns (£125,000). The reserves are now exhausted and the company's total deficit amounts to 4,600,000 crowns (£70,000 at pre-war rates).

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 14th July, amounted to 70,310 tons, and the sales during the period to 40,340 tons.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## AN ALLEGED ASSAULT.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese coolie was charged with assaulting a fellow worker in San Tan Lane, West Point.

The complainant deposed that whilst he was carrying a bag of rice yesterday, the bag slipped from his shoulder and fell to the ground. He asked the defendant to assist him to replace the bag on his shoulder and the defendant complied with his request. After the bag was replaced on the complainant's shoulder the defendant asked, "How is it a stout fellow like you cannot carry a bag of rice?" With these words the defendant struck the complainant on the back of the head with a cargo hook.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and as there were no witnesses to the alleged assault, the case was dismissed.

## A CANDID PICKPOCKET.

"I did not snatch. I merely put my hand in his pocket and stole his purse."

This candid statement was made this morning in Mr. Wood's Court by a Chinese in answer to a charge of pocket-picking on the Praya Central.

Inspector Kent said that whilst the complainant was walking on the Praya Central yesterday, the defendant picked his pocket of a purse and ran away with it. When the complainant gave chase the defendant threw the purse on the ground. The complainant recovered his purse and the defendant was arrested near the Sun Company's store by an Indian police constable.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

## MARINE COURT.

## TROUBLE ON A DUTCH SHIP.

In the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, W. Adam, master of the Dutch steamer *Rudolf*, charged J. Winkie, R. Reuben and J. Kenhuime, trimmers, and L. Yharra and F. Monedas, firemen, with unlawfully and wilfully disobeying the lawful commands given by the Master.

The case came before the British Marine Court at the request of the Dutch Consul, who stated that he had not the machinery to deal with the matter.

The Master stated that the defendants would not work because he refused their demands for money. On a previous occasion he had acceded to a like request with the result that the accused got drunk and were useless.

The Master stated that he told the men he would pay any bills contracted by them.

The Chief Engineer gave corroborative evidence.

The defendants stated that they wanted money to buy things.

After further evidence had been taken his Worship found all the accused guilty and sentenced them each to fourteen days imprisonment with hard labour.

In passing the sentences his Worship said that the jail expenses would have to be borne by the ship, otherwise the men could not be held in jail.

## THE "J" SHIP, AN AMERICAN CREATION.

## TETON PRISONERS VIEW VESSEL WITH WONDER.

A special correspondent of the Paris Journal who has paid a visit to one of the first American vessels of a new type which recently arrived at a French port, writes:—

"The 'J' is not, properly speaking, a ship of war. Our Allies have baptized the type 'full ship' and its construction is due to the belief that it is indispensable for squadrons far from their base to be accompanied by vessels capable of furnishing them, when at sea, before, during, and after battle, with all the supplies they need—life-saving apparatus, coal, and parts for repairs. The means of propulsion is a novelty, and very considerable speed can be obtained. Their strong defensive armament renders them capable of defending themselves vigorously against attack. The 'J' has not come alone. She is accompanied by one of the vessels specially built for the chasing of submarines. As her first cargo the 'J' has brought a thousand tons of flour and wheat, machinery of various kinds, and a whole mountain of medical appliances and stores. German and Austrian prisoners of war, who have been helping to discharge the 'J', look on her with eyes of wonder.

A man got foul, and did thereby break the peace, and other things. He pled with the Jailer at the Police Court to be let off. The Jailer replied the plea, and spoke thus orally. The man who can get drunk at the present time will, win at the price it is had enough still, in his pocket his keep respectable."



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### THE WORK OF THE BRITISH ARMOURD CARS.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times Correspondent, at Russian Headquarters, of the Seventh Russian Army, describing the invaluable aid of the British cars to the Russians, says that the only regiment that did good work on July 21 was a Finnish Regiment. The regiment was covered by the British cars every one of which fired 3,000 rounds. The cars on July 22 were transferred to another Corps and fought most gallantly covering the gaps caused by the flight of whole Divisions. One such gap was fifteen miles long. The cars did great execution among the advancing infantry which was mostly composed of Austrians. One car had its engine blown out by a direct hit and had to be abandoned after the guns and materials had been withdrawn. Some of the crews were 20 hours in their seats.

#### HERE LIES A TRAITOR.

The latest information shows that the Russians are more hopeful, panics and retreating columns being ruthlessly suppressed. Three Divisions of cavalry are hurrying the road to logistics, and deserters, spies and agitators lie dead on the highways with a paper pinned to the corpses inscribed "Here lies a traitor." Red badges have practically disappeared.

### INTER-ALLIES SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 31.—The date of the inter-Allies Socialist Conference, in London, is fixed for August 9.

A Conference of the French, British and Russian Socialists, including Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, passed a resolution approving and accepting the invitation of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Dutch and Scandinavian Delegation, to attend the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm on September 9, to which the Trade Unions, not otherwise represented, will also be invited.

LONDON, July 31.—The Daily News states that the labour delegation to Paris is merely preliminary to the Allied Labour Conference to be held in London in August. The Government has shown good faith in facilitating the visit of the Socialist Minority to Paris just as it endeavoured to facilitate the visit to Petrograd.

#### A PROTEST.

The Times states that the labour delegates have gone to Paris to discuss the preliminaries of the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm at which it is understood German labour will be represented. The Executive of the British Labour Party is in favour of participating, but it will first consult the Party at a special conference on August 8th after the Allied Labour Conference in London.

The Times in a leading article demands to know what is going on in Paris and asks: "Are we to have secret diplomacy under the name of Labour arranging peace?" The Times protests at the stealth with which the visit was arranged and the association of Mr. Henderson with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

#### QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding Mr. Henderson's visit to Paris, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Mr. Henderson went entirely on his own responsibility and without consulting any of his colleagues in the War Cabinet and without any mission from the Government. He emphasised that it was only as Secretary of the Labour Party that Mr. Henderson was attending meetings of the Labour Parties in Allied countries and Mr. Henderson could do nothing that would commit the Government in connection with this.

Mr. Hogge asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to draw attention to the absence of a member of the War Cabinet abroad, on a visit of which the House knew nothing. The Speaker said that it would be unfair to discuss the matter until Mr. Henderson, who was expected soon to return, could defend himself.

Mr. Hogge gave notice that he would raise the question again.

### KAISER ON RIGA FRONT.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—The Kaiser is visiting the Riga Front.

#### LOST LETTERS AND PARCELS.

LONDON, July 31.—The Post Office announces that letters and parcels for Great Britain leaving the undernoted ports at the latest stated have been lost at sea owing to enemy action:

Adelaide	June 14
Freemantle	June 19
Shanghai	June 12
Hongkong	June 16
Singapore	June 23
Penang	June 26
Colombo	July 7
Bombay	July 7
Aden	July 14
Port Said	July 21
Malta	July 25

The mails included correspondence from Aden, Australia, British Somaliland, Ceylon, China, Cyprus, The Dutch East Indies, Egypt, The Egyptian Expeditionary Force, North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam, The Straits Settlements, The Malay States, and possibly East Africa, Uganda, The East African Expeditionary Force, Mauritius, The Seychelles and Zanzibar.

#### THE PAY OF THE INFANTRY.

LONDON, July 31.—The War Cabinet is considering a scheme to increase the pay of the infantry.

#### A GERMAN MANGUYRE.

PARIS, July 31.—It is semi-officially announced that allegations which Dr. Michaelis made to Press representatives on July 29 and a memorandum prepared long ago with a view to influencing Russian Democracy. The Chancellor did not deny to the speeches of M. Ribot defining the war policy of France, or the resolution unanimously passed by the Chamber on June 5. The German Press is making great capital out of these so-called revelations in order to divert public attention from the Times disclosure of July 28 regarding the Council held at Potsdam on July 5, 1914.

#### RESULT OF THE DERBY.

LONDON, July 31.—The result of the Derby is as follows:—  
Gay Crusader (Donoghue) 1  
Dagwood (Watson) 2  
Dark Legend (J. Childs) 3  
Won by four lengths, a head between second and third.  
The betting was 7/1, Gay Crusader; 7/1, Dagwood; and 100/45, Dark Legend.

Also ran: Athra (Evans), Brown Prince (Fox), Invincible (V. Smyth), Diadem (Rickaby), Colleger (Earl), Sir Desmond (Colling), Kingston Black (Burns), Phalaris (Lancaster), Lord Archer (Madden).

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 31.—The Silver Market is quiet but steady.

#### BOMBS IN CARGOES.

#### HOW A GERMAN SHIPPING PLOT WAS UNMASKED.

Bombs secreted in cargoes sailing to Britain and her Allies were mentioned recently, when the court condemned 177 bags of substance taken from the Danish steamer Eskom and labelled "The best fertilizer in the world." The president described the "fertilizer" as an ingenious fraud. It was really an attempt to get cotton oil into Germany in a novel way. Mr. Milner, for the Crown, gave a remarkable account of the discovery. The bags, he said, were shipped from the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, Hoboken, to Gehenburg, Black (Burma), Phalaris (Lancaster), Lord Archer (Madden).

When the ship was seized the "fertilizer" was put up for sale by the Admiralty Marshal, who was then informed that it was not fertilizer at all, but a substance composed of 60 per cent of crude cotton oil solidified by means of carbonate of lime. Cotton oil could be recovered by chemical process, and in addition to being valuable for lubricating purposes, it was an edible oil largely used in the manufacture of margarine.

### ALLIES' WAR AIMS.

#### MR. BALFOUR ON GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons, Mr. A. Bryce and Mr. Noel Buxton raised the question of the Allies' policy.

Mr. Balfour said we stood in a different position to many of our Allies, for we had not entered the war with any selfish purposes. If France asked it, he failed to see how we could refrain from proceeding to assist her until she was restored to her position existing before the attack engineered by Bismarck in 1870.

Mr. Balfour said he did not think there was much doubt regarding the broad principles and regarding the war aims animating the highest office-holders. Since August, 1914, the application of these broad principles depended largely upon what proceeded in the Allied and enemy countries and the fortunes of war. He asked how could they enter into details and anticipate the work of the Peace Conference. What was decided in regard to Austria-Hungary was that the nations composing that empire should be allowed to develop along their own lines and carry out their own civilisation. Everyone knew we had entered the war in the early days with very little in our minds besides the necessity of defeating Belgium and preventing France from being crushed before our eyes.

Mr. Balfour said that he expressed his own opinion when he said that in France asked for Alsace and Lorraine, we should support her, but France was not fighting for Alsace and Lorraine, she was fighting for her very existence. They all hoped that the Antwerp of Germany would be substituted for parliament and institutions, that it was quite understood that they could not impose on Germany a Constitution made outside. He did not think the peace of Europe was to be secured until Germany was made "either powerless or a free nation and they must continue to fight for peace, for if the war ended with a German peace, it would only be the prelude of a new war. There was not the smallest thought at that time of the great problems the war had opened out before us. We did not enter the war for any selfish purpose, certainly not to attain imperialist ends or to get indemnities.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "I do not think we have anything to surrender. No British Statesman ever thought of going to war to increase Britain's possessions on the Continent of Europe. That gave us and America a position which could hardly be arrogated by any other of the combatants. We all wish to see Europe emerge from the struggle, not only more free but more stable and with fewer of these causes dividing mankind, which act as a perpetual irritant upon national pride, ambition and vanity. We want to diminish the future prospect of war by diminishing the number of restless driving nations to war. We are all agreed that by satisfying legitimate national aspirations, you go a great way to carry out that ideal."

Mr. Balfour said he doubted the wisdom of exceeding an expression of broad principle, but Alsace and Lorraine were in a different category, and if, as he hoped, the result of the war was to be a more stable map than hitherto, could anyone doubt that one of the arrangements of territory must be the restoration of that which France was violently robbed forty years ago? "The peace we deserve must be based upon the growth of national morality, and the importance of international relations, which make the gratuitous breaking of the world's peace a crime for which the criminal should be punished, and a peace involving such a modification of the political affairs of Europe, that there shall be no balance of power in the old sense of the word, but an arrangement of the communities such as will make it far more difficult for peace disturbers to find soil in which to sow bitterness and fuel for war. If the war ends with a peace commending itself to a Conference between Great Britain and America—who are the only two countries with no selfish European interests in the war—and all the Allies who are fighting for their existence, then it will be a peace which will probably be, in the end, a blessing to Germany as well as to the rest of mankind—anyhow, a peace of which there is some probability that it will last until we have reached a stage of internal development which would make a recurrence of these sorrows unthinkable to our children. (Cheers.)

#### THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, July 31.—A French communiqué reports:—Respiratory fire was most lively on the Aisne front, from Epine-Aux-Chervins to east of the Calonne Plateau, in Champagne, at Auberville, and on both banks of the Meuse.

### GERMANS IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, July 31.—A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—A considerable portion of our troops are now in Russian territory, after a battle eastward of Brzez.

#### BRITISH LABOURITES VISIT PARIS.

LONDON, July 31.—A question in the House of Commons elicited the announcement that Messrs. Henderson, Wandle and Ramsay MacDonald had gone to Paris to discuss the situation with the representatives of the French and Russian Labour parties.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that Mr. Henderson went in his capacity of Secretary of the Labour Party. The arrangements for the visit were settled without the knowledge of the Government.

Several members asked why the Government had not interfered, and Mr. Bonar Law replied that the only way to interfere would have been to refuse passports, which the Government did not do. He denied that the passports had been accelerated.

### CURRENCY STANDARD QUESTION IN MANCHURIA.

The Manchurian Daily News says:—The currency standard question has been raised to one of the most complex and important problems of the day at Dairen. It is being debated pro and con by the Banks, first of all, and the commercial circles at large.

The following are observations made by a resident of much influence, whose evident effort to treat the issue in an unbiased way seems to be entitled to some respect:—The gold advocates take a line of argument from Japan's peculiar position in South Manchuria. They believe the adoption of the gold standard to be a matter of course and cite as instances in substantiation of their point what was said at Dairen (Dairen) and Port Arthur before the Russo-Japanese War, when the Rouble was the standard currency. Not an instance could be singled out in which the silver standard, such as has been permitted by the Japanese in the Kwangtung Lensed Territory and about S. M. River was recommended as the medium of public transactions. They say that this is derogatory to the prestige of the Japanese, and that the time is quite ripe now to do away with the silver standard in favour of the gold.

In my opinion, the question of prestige is a subsidiary matter when it comes to an economical standard. I think the silver standard has been allowed to remain from a business point of view. It may be recalled that the Dairen Staple Produce Exchange has experimented twice with the gold standard and has failed each time. No business was done. This resulted in introducing the silver standard. In South Manchuria and Mongolia the Japanese are in mixed residences with the Chinese and are trading freely. With the retention of the silver standard, which suits the Chinese requirements, the Japanese have been taking almost a share of profit as the Chinese in the exchange business and ordinary business deals. Their business is growing and they have been mutually sharing the profit.

Trade and industry and business relations have been making favourable progress, and what can now exist for replacing this convenient system by the other? The two previous experiments ought to be enough to satisfy us all of what the results will be. In dealing with such a question, practical interest ought to be given precedence to mere prestige. It must be remembered also that Japan associated herself closely with silver during both the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars. We may ascribe a due portion of our success to the employment of Japanese (silver) notes and silver yen coins. The Yokohama Specie Bank was authorized to issue silver notes which have gathered credit during the last few years. If for argument's sake Japan were to be forced to take the field for the third time in South Manchuria, what recourse would a gold advocate suggest?

Cool judgment must be exercised when a choice has to be made between practical good and prestige. Loyal Japanese subjects have often been outraged and murdered in South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. On a few occasions the national flag and the soldiers have been insulted. The spokesmen of Japan's prestige must take up these questions before the currency standard issue. It would be different if the Japanese had suffered severely from the silver standard—if there had been many bankruptcies owing to the dislocation of their trade relations. In such event, the silver standard would have to be discarded by all means. But few cases have ever been heard of.

There is still another consideration to be noted. South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia will profit greatly by the silver standard. The moral ethics expounded by the ancient Chinese sages, Confucius and Mengtzu, are preserved in Japan and Inner Mongolia, in which the sphere of Japanese influence affords a secure and safe shelter to any Chinese, and is drawing multitudes of them, as sweets attract ants. The maintenance of the silver standard goes a good way to render the life of the hosts of the immigrants Chinese more home-like and congenial. This line of argument would be upset once the whole of China were to adopt the gold standard, but not before.

#### SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and its home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### THE RED CROSS FUND.

#### FINE DONATION FROM SIAM.

The Times announces the receipt of a sum of £4,888, the preliminary instalment from an al fresco life held at Bangkok, Siam, and transmitted by Sir Herbert Dering, the British Minister. The sale took place on March 10th in a compound lent to the British Minister for the purpose by Mr. W. E. Adam, manager of the Borneo Company in Bangkok, and it was attended not only by British residents, but by the Indian and Chinese communities, who had presented a large number of gifts for sale at Sir Herbert Dering's own stall. Many Siamese also attended the sale, and a Red Cross flag presented by Queen Alexandra was sold by auction, being purchased after much competition, by a wealthy Chinese miller. In all a sum of some £8,000 was realized by the sale, the balance of which will be remitted in due course. A couple of months ago in remitting an earlier gift from British and other residents in Siam, his Majesty's Minister forwarded further efforts for the Red Cross. These efforts have now had this splendid result, a proof of loyalty of which British residents and Indian and Chinese subjects in Siam have every right to feel proud.

#### SIAM AND THE WAR.

Siam's entry into the war, the Straits Times says, gives the new ally a respectable haul of German ships. At the outbreak of hostilities twelve or fourteen vessels sought the shelter of the Menam river and have remained there ever since. They include the Transatlantic, a large steamer formerly engaged in the Europe river trade and a number of vessels well known on the Hongkong and Singapore runs. Among the latter is the Delt, which in pre-war days was a popular passenger ship between Singapore and Bangkok. It was common talk in Bangkok that the ships officers had nothing beyond the latest living expenses, so probably they will not find intervention by the Siamese a change for the worse. It has been well known for some time past that Siam was contemplating the step she has taken. His Majesty the King, who last year received the honorary rank of general in the British army, has always been a staunch friend of the British cause, and as the war has gone on the truth of what Germanism means has become apparent to all educated Siamese.

#### QUEEN WILHELMINA IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

In the accident to the train in which Queen Wilhelmina was travelling to The Hague on June 7th, some 20 persons were injured, nearly all slightly. Mr. C. A. Rodem, an Englishman, who was one of the passengers, states that, hearing cries for water, he obtained some and offered a cupful to a woman who had just stepped out of a carriage. This woman was the Queen, who said, "Injured first?" Her Majesty then knelt down by a German woman, who was unconscious, raised her head on her arm, and asked Mr. Rodem to put the cup of water to the woman's lips. Afterwards the Queen spoke to an old man who was bleeding from his injuries. When the relief train arrived Queen Wilhelmina refused to have a compartment reserved for her, completing her journey in a carriage with other passengers.

#### TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

#### SIR A. STANLEY DEFENDS BRITISH CORPORATION.

On the Vote in Committee of the House of Commons recently of £138,422 for the salaries and expenses of the Board of Trade. Sir Albert Stanley said he had gone carefully into all the points raised in the last debate on the British Board of Trade. Answering these points, he said the Corporation was prepared to sign the declaration asked for, and this declaration, he thought, made quite clear that the fundamental object of the Corporation was to give financial assistance to British traders and manufacturers, and that it would not operate as a competing contractor, merchant or trader.

It was imperative that, after the war, we should be able to put our merchants and traders in a position of equality with those of other countries, and also have an organisation which would give them financial assistance and advice, and be able to promote and develop British trade in all parts of the world. While dealing with great financial resources, it was equally imperative it should be able to give expert advice to our traders and assist financially new and struggling traders.

Nothing like a monopoly was given to the Corporation. It had no privileges and was abolished under no Government institution. It was devised to work in a fair field, open to all for the benefit of the trade and the manufacturing interests of this country. Mr. Lough opposed the proposal, and moved a resolution of £100 in the Vote. Mr. Bonar Law said that, for all practical purposes, the declaration was finding upon the Corporation, and if the directors chose to interpret the charter in any other way it was taken away. That was the condition on which the charter was granted. After the war British trade and industry would be paralysed without credit, with the result that there would be an enormous amount of unemployment and distress in the country. For that reason he hoped the scheme would be approved.

After further discussion, Mr. Lough withdrew his amendment.

The Vote was taken by a majority of 11, when the House adjourned.

#### KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



There is not a single ingredient in SYNOL SOAP that can harm the most delicate skin. On the contrary, its effect is healing, stimulating, and, above all, cleansing.

SOLD BY.

Queen's Dispensary  
(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
ENGLISH TAILORS  
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

NO. 1 WYNDHAM ST.  
(Corner Street)  
ESTABLISHED 1906

### TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

### "MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction.

CHINA! GERMANY! WATERPROOF! LIGHT! SAFETY! KNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

### THE VIRTUES OF A GREAT COMMANDER.

#### AN AMERICAN EXPERT ON THE NELSON TOUCH.

Admiral Bradley Fiske, of the United States Navy, who has won distinction as an inventor and an author, contributes an article to "Land and Water" on "The Nelson Touch." In which he describes the characteristics of Nelson, as a leader of men, which should be found in all great commanders. He says:—

The characteristic of Nelson which the world at large seems to appreciate the least, but without which Nelson would not have been Nelson, and Nelson's successes would not have been attained, was Nelson's personal unselfishness. Insistent as he was that all honours and rewards should be accorded which he thought to be his due, that insistence was not for the benefit of Nelson the man, but for the proper recognition of Nelson the admiral. No man ever risked human lives more daringly than Admiral Nelson; no man was ever kinder or gentler in daily life than Horatio Nelson. He risked others' lives as he risked his own; and he credited every man under his command with the same willingness to sacrifice his life, if need be, as he, Nelson, felt willing to sacrifice his life.

#### A PASSION FOR PROUT.

Personally unselfish to an extreme extent; loyal to the flag he fought for; eager with all the passion of his soul, not for wealth, not for material possessions of any kind, but for glory and even more, for honour; "possessing the faculty for friendship in a rare degree; affectionately devoted to the officers and men with whom he served; morally and physically brave; apprehending with trained skill all tactical and strategic situations as they arose; physically weak at all periods of his life, and during the latter years hampered with a blind eye and a painful amputated arm, he so idealized the people about him, and so invested them in his imagination with his own rare and beautiful traits, that they seemed to him almost a part of himself, in such a kindly way did he regard them, and so wholly did he trust them.

The effect of this spirit in him was to impart to a recreant the same spirit to all; so that every man, from the

highest to the lowest, had but one enemy, and that was the enemy of the country. Every man knew that so long as he did his duty as well as he knew how, no matter what mistakes he might make, or how weak he might be, Nelson would be his friend.

Thus it happened that the officers and men of Nelson's fleet were, as he said, a band of brothers; that all were united in the common cause; with a common will and a common spirit. Thus it happened that their leader was to them an inspiration; that they actually adored him; that Nelson's devotion and Nelson's unselfishness and Nelson's heroism entered into every man. Thus it happened that these qualities seemed to enter into even Nelson's ships, and that they advanced with conscious valour against the foe, and received with confidence the wounds their shot inflicted. Thus it happened that officers and men and ships were vivified with the spirit of all that is in war, and that courage was needed on Trafalgar Day for the final Nelson touch.

#### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.  
Thursday, August 2nd.—No. 3 Company, Central, 5.45 p.m. Uniform—White, Helms.  
Friday, August 3rd.—Route March ordered for this date is cancelled.

A Concert will be held in the Police Reserve Headquarters' Club on Wednesday, August 8th, at 9 p.m.  
Tickets for admission to same will be ready on Saturday, August 4th, and may be obtained from the No. 1 Coy at the Club.  
(Signed) T. F. Hogan, A.S.P. (R.)

#### TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have no equal less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is necessary to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels, more than natural, and then rest and cleanse the system. It is safe and even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT  
SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KORE.

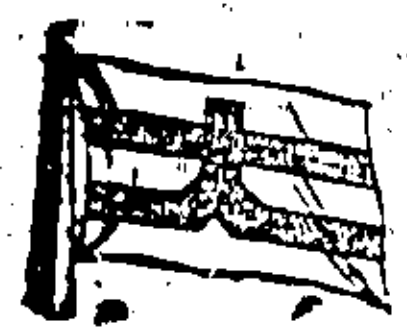
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID  
AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT  
SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to  
Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and  
through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING  
E. F. D. PARR, Superintendent.  
Apply to: P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS  
FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via  
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,  
YOKOHAMA, KURE AND OSAKA.  
"PANAMA MARU" Monday, 6th August at 3 p.m.  
"MANILA MARU" Thursday, 16th August at 3 p.m.  
"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Atsugi and Takao, via  
Swatow and Amoy.  
"SOSHI MARU" Thursday, 2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.  
"JOSEPH MARU" Wednesday, 15th Aug. at 10 a.m.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" Thursday, 23rd Aug. at Noon.  
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung, Swatow and Amoy.  
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,  
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone  
No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed  
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,  
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,  
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore  
Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers  
take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan  
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS  
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.  
M. HIGUCHI, Manager.  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE  
ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")  
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")  
Joint Service  
between NETHERLAND, INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and  
SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and  
HONOLULU.

STEAMERS Tons Sails  
"INDIAN" 8,000 15th August  
"VONDEL" 10,000 1st September  
"ORANJE" 8,000 12th September  
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN" 16,000 26th September

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second  
class saloon passengers.  
For further particulars please apply to  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,  
AGENTS.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via  
PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

For Freight & further particulars, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,  
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

Sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & BANGKOK	SHANGHAI	Aug. 3, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Aug. 3, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	SHANGHAI	Aug. 5, Daylight
HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI	Aug. 7, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Aug. 7, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHANGHAI	Aug. 8, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Aug. 9, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon  
accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai,  
taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at  
Woo-sung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 3, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOKSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ENANG	TUESDAY, Aug. 7, Daylight
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling  
at Singapore and Penang.  
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently  
calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with  
electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton  
and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,  
and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via  
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with  
good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,  
calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BOERNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by  
steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan,  
Tawau and Lahad Data.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between  
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,  
leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at  
destination Passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI  
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and  
is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

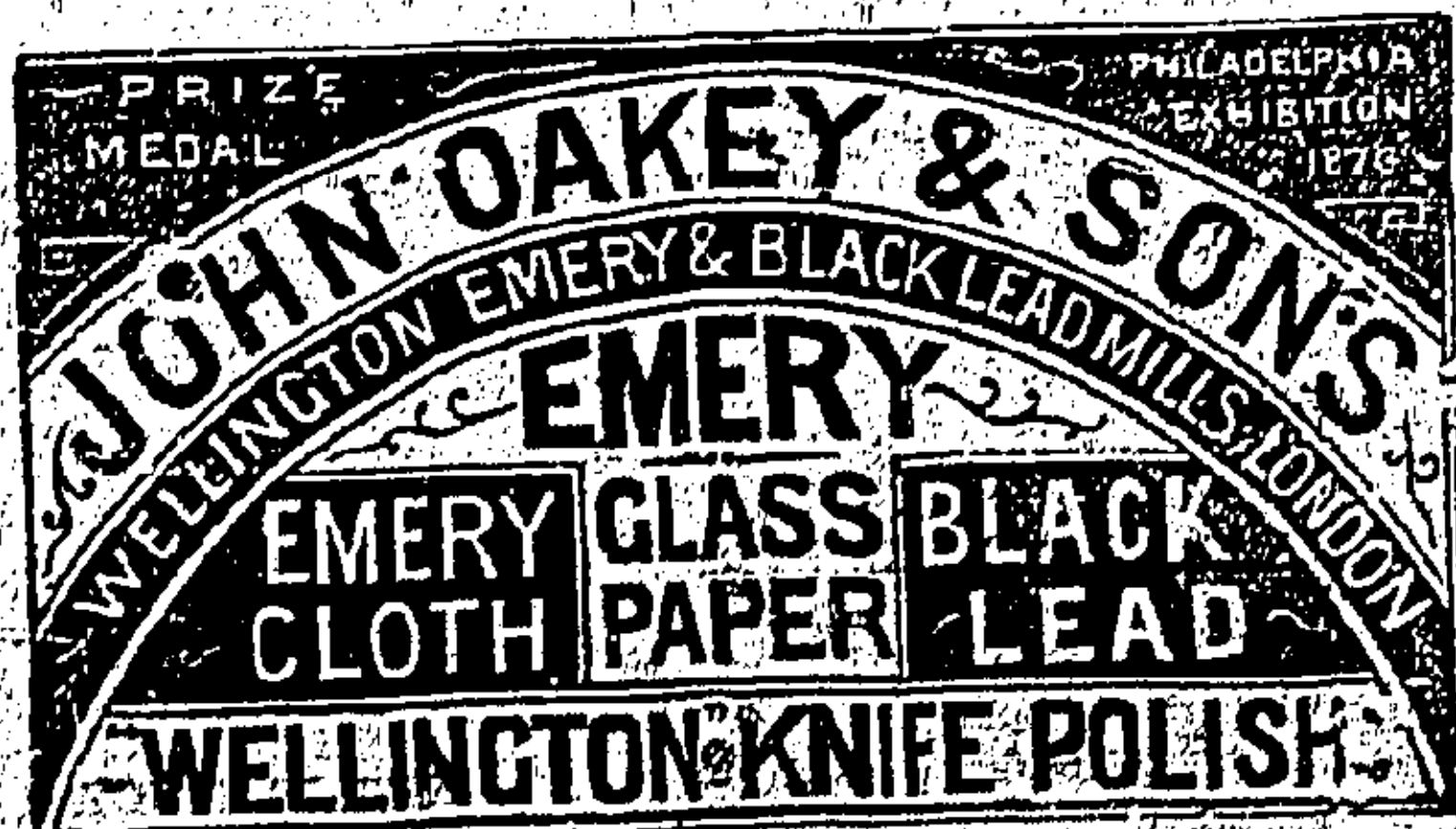
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.  
AGENTS.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE  
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equaled in all  
cases of poisons, impurity or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No  
medicine is so infallible in its action as this. It purifies and penetrates to the minutest capillaries,  
circulating and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with, removing all  
blockages, pimples, spots, eruptions and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and  
itchiness, restores the skin to its normal condition, and its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, syphilis,  
scabies, leprosy, psoriasis, and all other skin diseases. It also cures all forms of rheumatism,  
gout, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, dropsy, blood poisoning, eczema, lepra,  
psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, scabs, gonorrhea or Debility, weak, it  
improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking  
cough, whooping cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. See next insertion for fuller particulars.  
Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either  
remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 20, BAKER ST., LONDON. Unreliable vendors  
may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having  
VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, OAK CHEMISTS.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED "Wellington Works" London

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms  
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	DEPARTING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgkins	TUESDAY, 7th August at 12 Noon.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 10th August at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
General Managers.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP  
LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *Luise Nielsen*, having  
arrived from the above ports, Con-  
signees of Cargo by her are hereby in-  
formed that all Goods are being landed at  
their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited, whence and/or from the wharves,  
delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by the 2nd August,  
1917 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged pack-  
ages are to be left in the Godowns where  
they will be examined by Messrs.  
Godard & Douglas on 2nd August, 1917,  
at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer  
must be presented within 10 days  
of arrival, otherwise they will not be  
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us  
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1917. 1898

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS, Pass Entrance,  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,  
European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures,  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout,  
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

Telegraphic Address  
"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



## CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEPPER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LINHUN FAN, a Chinese professor versed in  
literature, has been a teacher to European  
officials and merchants in this Colony for ten years.  
He has a good method of teaching European stu-  
dents in the Chinese examination, and is possessed  
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He  
has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Canton.  
Those who intend learning the Chinese language  
are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or  
direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, 2nd floor.  
[1251]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 Gros  
Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 &  
12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd.,  
103 Queen's Road, Victoria.  
CLARE, Sir & PLATT, 35 Gros-  
venor Street, W.C. G. STREET & Co., Ltd.,  
20 Cornhill, Gordon & Gotch, 15 &  
Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 109  
Fleet Street, E.C. MURPHY & Co., Shop  
Hall, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. D. J.  
KATZ & Co., 3 Whitehall Lane,  
E.C. MATHIE & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10,  
11 & 12 New Bridge St., E.C.

SOUTHALE.—FRED. L. BROWN, 8 North  
St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE. MATTHEW FRISCH,  
Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Balby,  
Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd.,  
Edison Hall, West 42nd Street, New  
York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—DEAN & ALLEN, San Fran-  
cisco.

YOKOHAMA.—BLOCKET & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & FORBES, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., Ltd.,  
Apocryphes, Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KENT  
& WATSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WAT-  
SON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. KENT & WATSON,  
Ltd.

JAPAN.—Messrs. KENT & WATSON, Ltd.,  
Kobe and Yokohama.

OASTON.—PARKER & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD.  
8, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT  
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS	Displacement	Sailing Dates.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT- TLE via KIELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU. Capt. Shinohara	Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 23rd August, at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU. Capt. Soyeda	Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, 17th August at 11 a.m.
------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------	-----------------------------------

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU. Capt. Takekoshi	Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 9th August at 11 a.m.
------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------	------------------------------------

KOBE			
------	--	--	--

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA			
--	--	--	--

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURS- DAY ISLAND, TOWNS- VILLE AND BRISBANE			
---	--	--	--

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK			
---	--	--	--

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO			
--	--	--	--

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI,  
KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
SAN FRANCISCO,  
PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone Nos. 221 & 223.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKE PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &amp;c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due	Due
Columbo	Nov	Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO  
 Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in  
 Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
 On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
 Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Promote Sailings:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Bath furnished with an Electric Heating Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Imperial Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

On the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents preceding arrival of consignments in order of which they have received documents for advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

H. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

## S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th. - FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Shippers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Or to Reiss &amp; Co., Canton. General Agents

## "SAM BROWNE."

THE SOLDIER WHO INVENTED  
THE OFFICERS' BELT.

[BY C. R. NORMAN.]

There are even British officers who do not know whence they get the belt that they wear and the khaki colour of their uniforms. I have heard an officer regret that neither was his own, that he had borrowed the belt from the United States and the khaki dye from another of our Allies. The truth of the matter is that we owe both to English officers of the Indian Army, of those troops which for half a century kept watch and ward along the Trans Indus border under the title of the Punjab Frontier Force. It was as long ago as 1840 that soldiers of that force first wore khaki and the belt came into vogue five or six years later. Both have interesting stories.

At the close of the First Sikh War it was determined to raise a Corps of Guides for service on the far North West Frontier of India. The men were to be recruited from among the frontier tribes and the raising of the Corps was entrusted to Lieutenant Harry Lumden, Adjutant of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. He was allowed to choose himself the uniform of his new men and he chose for their uniforms the famous hair cloth of Afghanistan. This khaki came into the Indian Army. The adventures story of the Guides has been written by Sir J. Young, husband of that troop of Cavalry and Company of Infantry raised in 1842 has now become the regiment known as "Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides." (Frontier Force, Lumden's) keeping the name of its founder, and its strength has been increased to four squadrons of Cavalry and four companies of Infantry. It was only a few years later that the khaki adopted by Lumden for the Guides was chosen by the Indian Government for the uniform of all the Indian regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force (with the exception of the Guides) and then in 1847 for a number of years during the mutiny. Afterwards it became almost the invariable uniform for British troops going on service in India to dye their white clothing khaki, and since the South African War the colour has been adopted for the service dress of the whole British Army.

Sam Browne like Lumden was an adjutant of a Bengal Native Infantry Regiment and at the close of the Second Sikh War was selected for the post of second-in-command of one of the new corps of Irregular Cavalry. It is now known as 2nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force). In a few months the command fell vacant and Lieutenant Sam Browne was appointed. He had already earned a name in the Bengal Presidency as a "shikari" and had won stepchildren from "Lower Bengal" to the Punjab. He and some young subalterns of his own regiment were well known as pigsticker of renown and many are the stories of a trio who rode after hog, the one armed with a long spear, another with a double gun and the third with a brace of flint lock double barrel pistols. Browne was befriended them on all occasions and many were the excuses they had, not so much from the "mighty bow" as from their own weapons. It was while he commanded the 2nd Cavalry that, dissatisfied with the sling sword belt which was worn by all ranks in the British and Indian Service he invented the "Sam Browne Belt." Little by little it grew in favour and fifty years ago was already generally worn by officers of the Indian Army on active service. No horseman who had tried it gave him praise through the neck and finished him. The standard bearer I favoured with a bullet as he was cutting down a sepooy but he came on at me when I gave him a second shot and finished him. A low thorn fence was then between me and the willows, this my horse cleared and led me into a narrow lane. As I rode up it a body of Chakras came down. I drew my revolver and shot the first three with one shot each, the fourth I had to give two shots and that checked the remainder.

It was during the operations in Oude in 1858 when he was in command of a small detached force, consisting of his own corps and 350 newly raised infantry, and routed out a party of rebels which

"A ghazi singled me out and came at me, I guarded his cut; it caught my horse across the thigh and he put through the neck and finished him. The standard bearer I favoured with a bullet as he was cutting down a sepooy but he came on at me when I gave him a second shot and finished him. A low thorn fence was then between me and the willows, this my horse cleared and led me into a narrow lane. As I rode up it a body of Chakras came down. I drew my revolver and shot the first three with one shot each, the fourth I had to give two shots and that checked the remainder."

He had had a very large experience of teaching young gentlemen who had had a full secondary education in our great public schools, and Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, addressing the Association of Education Committee, said: "He had met Oxford men who had come from our best public schools, who were ignorant of the elements of spelling, who had never heard of the principal characters in history, and who could not trace the European capitals on the map."

Such men were exposed to all the criticisms which the most vehement critic of our elementary school system might be tempted to level against the elementary school product.

had guns that he won the Victoria Cross. He advanced on the enemy's position with the Cavalry on either flank, and himself in the centre with the infantry, two orderlies and a few mounted police.

A GREAT FEUIT.

"A nine pounder gun opened on us with grape and the first round knocked over five men behind me. Followed by me I galloped at the gun, which was being reloaded, and had a hand to hand business with the gun's crew. Their leader attacked me after having fired at me and missed. I gave him a whack over the left side of the head but only gave him a slight cut. He now gave me three or four cuts in succession, all of which I parried but one cut slipped down my sword and caught the top of my knee which it sliced. Others of the gun's crew then fired at me and hit my horse, stunning him on the bit, and made him swerve, leaving my first opponent on my left rear and before I could recover myself he rushed in and left me a severe slash through the shoulder. As I wheeled round my horse reared and fell back over me. My orderly and my infantry then rushed in and cleared the enemy out of the position."

"On rising after my fall I got a cummerbund from one of the men, and strapped it round my shoulder, and then moved off to the next position, but feeling rather faint I threw myself under a court just as Maxwell came up. When I came to my senses I found myself in a dhole minus my left arm; the cut on my knee hid by the top of my boot had been noticed."

These stories give an idea of his qualities as a fighter. His work in the mutiny brought him not only the V.C. but the Freres of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, and he was given command of the Corps of Guides, the Corps d'elite of the Indian Army. His last service was the command of the Khaylar Column in the war with Afghanistan in 1879 and 1880. He was when he died General Sir Samuel J. Browne, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.

OFFICERS' CASUALTIES.

An analysis of the casualty lists has always a considerable interest attaching to it, albeit of necessity it cannot fail to be a sad one. The totals returned for May are undeniably high; but such is the inevitable result of extra activity on any front. The official figures show 6,168 officers, of whom 172 were in the Sudan, 1,094 in the other ranks, 2,347 being naval. We are of course, uninformed as to the real incidence of the "wounded," returns for the total of 80,805 officers and men thus described, it is not publicly notified how many have been able to resume duty since they were hit. If the months of April and May be taken as a whole, we find the casualties' gross totals to be 10,373 officers and 138,684 other ranks. An approximate proportion, therefore, of one officer to thirteen men.

Based on this basis it is evident that the officer casualties are excessive, and it is to be presumed that inquiry is being made into the matter. In the Russo-Japanese War we believe we are correct in saying that the proportion of losses was one officer to thirty-six men; a very marked difference from that indicated in our own latest returns. The undue loss of officers is of grave importance, for as Major Redway says in an evening contemporary, "in order to replace a thousand officers a thousand picked men have to be taken from various units and sent to the war for a course of training, so that the army is depleted for the moment of 2,000 fighting men of the highest quality. This process long continued must bring operations to a standstill. There cannot be but little doubt that our enemy must experience a somewhat similar difficulty; but after all that is only the more reason why we should at once take measures to secure that, pitting one against the other the advantage will lie with us."—*Bullet Serma Gazette.*

OXFORD MEN I HAVE MET.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S PAINFUL EXPERIENCE.

He had had a very large experience of teaching young gentlemen who had had a full secondary education in our great public schools, and Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, addressing the Association of Education Committee, said: "He had met Oxford men who had come from our best public schools, who were ignorant of the elements of spelling, who had never heard of the principal characters in history, and who could not trace the European capitals on the map."

Such men were exposed to all the criticisms which the most vehement critic of our elementary school system might be tempted to level against the elementary school product.

had guns that he won the Victoria Cross. He advanced on the enemy's position with the Cavalry on either flank, and himself in the centre with the infantry, two orderlies and a few mounted police.

A GREAT FEUIT.

"A nine pounder gun opened on us with grape and the first round knocked over five men behind me. Followed by me I galloped at the gun, which was being reloaded, and had a hand to hand business with the gun's crew. Their leader attacked me after having fired at me and missed. I gave him a whack over the left side of the head but only gave him a slight cut. He now gave me three or four cuts in succession, all of which I parried but one cut slipped down my sword and caught the top of my knee which it sliced. Others of the gun's crew then fired at me and hit my horse, stunning him on the bit, and made him swerve, leaving my first opponent on my left rear and before I could recover myself he rushed in and left me a severe slash through the shoulder. As I wheeled round my horse reared and fell back over me. My orderly and my infantry then rushed in and cleared the enemy out of the position."

"On rising after my fall I got a cummerbund from one of the men, and strapped it round my shoulder, and then moved off to the next position, but feeling rather faint I threw myself under a court just as Maxwell came up. When I came to my senses I found myself in a dhole minus my left arm; the cut on my knee hid by the top of my boot had been noticed."

These stories give an idea of his qualities as a fighter. His work in the mutiny brought him not only the V.C. but the Freres of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, and he was given command of the Corps of Guides, the Corps d'elite of the Indian Army. His last service was the command of the Khaylar Column in the war with Afghanistan in 1879 and 1880. He was when he died General Sir Samuel J. Browne, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.

OFFICERS' CASUALTIES.

An analysis of the casualty lists has always a considerable interest attaching to it, albeit of necessity it cannot fail to be a sad one. The totals returned for May are undeniably high; but such is the inevitable result of extra activity on any front. The official figures show 6,168 officers, of whom 172 were in the Sudan, 1,094 in the other ranks, 2,347 being naval. We are of course, uninformed as to the real incidence of the "wounded," returns for the total of 80,805 officers and men thus described, it is not publicly notified how many have been able to resume duty since they were hit. If the months of April and May be taken as a whole, we find the casualties' gross totals to be 10,373 officers and 138,684 other ranks. An approximate proportion, therefore, of one officer to thirteen men.

Based on this basis it is evident that the officer casualties are excessive, and it is to be presumed that inquiry is being made into the matter. In the Russo-Japanese War we believe we are correct in saying that the proportion of losses was one officer to thirty-six men; a very marked difference from that indicated in our own latest returns. The undue loss of officers is of grave importance, for as Major Redway says in an evening contemporary, "in order to replace a thousand officers a thousand picked men have to be taken from various units and sent to the war for a course of training, so that the army is depleted for the moment of 2,000 fighting men of the highest quality. This process long continued must bring operations to a standstill. There cannot be but little doubt that our enemy must experience a somewhat similar difficulty; but after all that is only the more reason why we should at once take measures to secure that, pitting one against the other the advantage will lie with us."—*Bullet Serma Gazette.*

OXFORD MEN I HAVE MET.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S PAINFUL EXPERIENCE.

He had had a very large experience of teaching young gentlemen who had had a full secondary education in our great public schools, and Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, addressing the Association of Education Committee, said: "He had met Oxford men who had come from our best public schools, who were ignorant of the elements of spelling, who had never heard of the principal characters in history, and who could not trace the European capitals on the map."

Such men were exposed to all the criticisms which the most vehement critic of our elementary school system might be tempted to level against the elementary school product.

had guns that he won the Victoria Cross. He advanced on the enemy's position with the Cavalry on either flank, and himself in the centre with the infantry, two orderlies and a few mounted police.

A GREAT FEUIT.

"A nine pounder gun opened on us with grape and the first round knocked over five men behind me. Followed by me I galloped at the gun, which was being reloaded, and had a hand to hand business with the gun's crew. Their leader attacked me after having fired at me and missed. I gave him a whack over the left side of the head but only gave him a slight cut. He now gave me three or four cuts in succession, all of which I parried but one cut slipped down my sword and caught the top of my knee which it sliced. Others of the gun's crew then fired at me and hit my horse, stunning him on the bit, and made him swerve, leaving my first opponent on my left rear and before I could recover myself he rushed in and left me a severe slash through the shoulder. As I wheeled round my horse reared and fell back over me. My orderly and my infantry then rushed in and cleared the enemy out of the position."

## VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Major A. Kimberley

Mr. J. E. Asher

Mr. J. A. K. Krump

Mr. J. C. Kohler

Mr. J. H. Barker

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

Mr. J. H. Barreclough

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

## The Sunshine Belt

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

## Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"..... WEDNESDAY, August 1st.

S.S. "ECUADOR"..... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable State-rooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.



